The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,120.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1869.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 32 0
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First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
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First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "India," 1,050 tons, 200 H. P., Commander Baxter, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th January, at noon.

	Jan.		Jan.
Leave Bombay	19	Leave Galle	29
„ Ratnagherry	20	„ Negapatam	31
„ Vingorla	20		Feb.
„ Carwar	21	„ Pondicherry	1
„ Mangalore	22	„ Madras	2
„ Cannanore	23	„ Coromandel	4
„ Calicut	23	„ Visagapatam	5
„ Beypore	24	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Cochin	25	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Tuticorin	27	Arrive Calcutta	8

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Sunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Jan.	Jan.	Down.	Jan.	Feb.
Leave Bombay	11	& 25	Leave Bussorah	29	& 12
„ Kurrachee	19	29	„ Fao	29	12
„ Gwadur	16	30	„ Bushire	31	14
	Feb.			Feb.	
„ Muscat	19	2	„ Linga	2	16
„ B. Abbas	21	4	„ B. Abbas	4	18
„ Lingah	22	5	„ Muscat	6	20
„ Bushire	25	8	„ Gwadur	8	22
„ Fao	26	9	„ Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	27	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

The Steam-ship "Euphrates," 750 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on Monday, the 11th January, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dharamtar.	Oorun.	Oolwa
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0
Second Class	0 12	1 4	0 8	1 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dharamtar Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dharamtar at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Colwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

NOTICE.—Under Contract with Government, a Steam Ferry plies daily between Broach and Gogo.

Fares.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0 each.
Second Class	„ 3 8 0 „
Third Class	„ 2 0 0 „
Horses and Carriages	„ 4 0 0 „

Bombay, 1st January 1869. J. A. SHEPHERD.

THE well known first class Steamer "Pilot," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Unjunwell.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Malwan.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruttenjee & Co.

Rampart Row.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail on or about 1st February 1869.)

THE Ship "Camperdown," 945 Tons register, Captain Nattrass, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Birkby," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Birkby."

Bombay, 21st December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Toftcombs," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Toftcombs."

Bombay, 4th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "City of Bombay," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Bombay."

Bombay, 18th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "British Consul," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "British Consul."

Bombay, 18th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Romulus," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co.,
Agents for the Ship "Romulus."

Bombay, 28th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Helen Scott," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats to their respective Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at risk and expense of the consigned.

Captain forbible will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUTLAND & Co.,
Agents Ship "Helen Scott."

Bombay, 5th January 1869.

NOTICES.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per "Burmah," "Dexford," and other Ships, and orders are now being registered, for

Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Fresh Portland Cement.
Leather Belting.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Anvils, Bellows, &c.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch 1 inch Plate Iron.
Steam Whistles and Boiler Fittings.
Sheet Zinc.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Plate, Bar, Angle, and Tee Iron.
Estimates given for every description of iron work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS,

Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, S. and F. Cast Iron Pipes, 2nd, 3, 4, 5, and 9 inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.

In Stock:—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Do. do. Steel.
Do. and Wrought Iron Piping.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Contractors' Tools.
Quay Cranes to lift 2, 5 and 15 tons.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
A large Stock of General Hardware.

To close an account, the remaining portion of a Shipment of hard some Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and carefully executed.

Bombay, 7th December 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25.
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 9th and 20th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 12th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rainborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Krishna," 1,500 Tons, Captain Bouchlow, will be despatched on the 8th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, Hurnum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC. Rs. a.

Hanover Square for Dec.—Contents :—1, Cantabile, by C. Weikle. 2, Mary, song; words by Sir W. Scott, music by Macfarren. 3, Revo Pugnacio, serenade, by E. M. Lott. 4, Twas long, long since, in the Spring time, song; words by Tom Hood, music by G. B. Allen 0 12

Exeter Hall for Dec.—Contents :—1, A Christmas Thought, song, by J. L. Hatton. 2, The Pastorale, piece, in celebration of "The Nativity," by A. Corelli. 3, "Hallelujah, Christ is King," a new Christmas Hymn, by G. B. Allen. 4, "Christmas Comes," round, by C. Gounod. 5, "Our Saviour's Birth," Christmas Hymn, by H. F. Henry. 6, Sunday Evenings at the Harmonium, by E. F. Rimbault. 0 12

Cole's Musical Album, 1869 :—Daisy Green and Souvenir Waltzes; The Encore and Farewell Galops; London by Night and Cent Garde Quadrilles 8 0

SONGS.

Sweet is the breath of early morn. By John Hills 1 8
The Greeting at the door. By A. Nish 1 8
Coquette. By R. Reece. Music by J. L. Molloy 2 0
Wake not dawn, mother. By F. W. Green. Music by A. Nish 1 8
Adieu. By W. Hills. Music by Franz Abt 1 8
Won't you tell me why, Robin? By Iaribel 2 0
That's the reason why, darling. By Blanche Barnard. Music by Donajowski 1 8
The dream of home. Song-Waltz. The celebrated Il Bacio, by H. Farnie. Music by Arditi 1 8
Sleeping, I dreamed love. By Mrs. M. E. Hewitt. Music by V. Wallace 1 4
Mrs. Mary Flucker Sparrowhall; or beautiful for ever. By Arthur Lloyd 1 8
Hear me, Norma. (Duet.) By C. Jeffreys. Music by Bellini. The lady of my heart. (Cavatina.) By F. Enoch. Music by W. F. Taylor 1 8
Little Gipsy Jane. By E. Fitzball. Music by C. W. Glover. 1 4
Jolly dogs, we're all jolly dogs, &c.; or, Ship bang, here we are again. By H. Copeland 1 8
The Bridge. By Longfellow. Music by Miss M. Lindsay 1 8
The Star and the Flower. (Vocal duet.) By J. E. Carpenter. Music by S. Glover 1 8
Sweet Lady, to thy lattice come. (Serenade.) By D. Bradbergy. Music by John Hills 1 8

FRANZ NAVA'S OPERATIC FAVORITES—SOLOS.

La Traviata, Il Trovatore, La Sonnambula, Rigoletto, Martha, Macbeth, Linda di Chamouni, Ernani, Lucia di Lammermoor, La Favorita, Don Giovanni, and Les Huguenots.—Each 1 0
The same as Duets.—Each 1 8

DANCE MUSIC.

Polka.—The Jolly Dogs. By C. H. R. Marriott 1 8
Polka Mazurka.—Mariod. By A. Leduc 1 8
Galop.—The Harlequin. By Jas. Cassidy 1 8
——— The Valentine. By Band King's Own Borderers 1 8
——— The Night bell. By J. P. Clarke 1 8
——— The Belle of Ireland. By L. Koezd 2 0
——— The New Derby. By Marriott 2 0
——— The Soldiers' By C. Coote 1 8
——— The Jupiter. By C. Coote, junior 1 8
——— Dearer than life. By F. Schoening 1 8
——— Der Sturmvogel. By Carl Faust 1 8
——— Les Monsquetaires. By W. Godfrey 1 8
——— The Zoo. By H. Parker 1 8
——— The Snow-drift. By C. Coote, junior 1 8
——— Ueber stock und stein. By C. Faust 1 8
——— Come down. By E. Donajowski 1 8
——— The Noble Hunt. By A. Renard 1 8
Lancers.—The "Gautier." By R. Hopkins 2 0
——— The Knight of St. Patrick. By D. Godfrey 2 0
Quadrille.—The National Orchestral. By C. Volti 2 0
——— Simon the cellarer. By C. Coote 2 0
——— The Lucerne. By Adam Wright 2 0
——— Ditto by Arditi 2 0
——— The star of India. By J. Schmuck 2 0
——— The Vestis. By Ditto 2 0
——— Beauty and the Beast. By Rosabel 2 0
——— Zoo. By C. H. R. Marriott 2 0
——— The Brighton. By J. Liebich 2 0
——— King of Scots. By W. C. Lewis 2 0
——— Domino Noir. By D. Godfrey [Anderson. 2 0
——— The Duke of Edinburgh's Caledonians. By The Leader. By Adam Wright 1 8
——— Laila Rookh. By D. Godfrey 2 0
——— Palermo. By C. D'Albert 2 0
——— Alma Mater. By A. Wright 2 0
——— Coote's Tenner Dodi 2 0
——— The Prince of Abyssinia. By W. Keller 2 0
——— Patchwork. By E. M. Lott 2 0
——— Immaculate. By Marriott 2 0
——— The Field of the Cloth of Gold. By Leduc 2 0
——— The Guards'. By D. Godfrey 2 0
Waltz.—Il Bacio. By Carlo Zotti 2 0
——— Humming Bird. By C. Coote, jun. 2 0
——— Annette. By C. Coote 2 0
——— Beloved Star. By H. Laurent 2 0
——— Proscription. By Hall 2 0
——— Hilda. By D. Godfrey 2 0
——— The Castanette. By C. Coote 2 0
——— The Nile Boat. By T. D. Murray 2 0
——— The Fairy Palace. By Levey 2 0
——— Fleurs d'Amour. By H. Steglich 2 0
——— The Meteor. By A. Fagnanini 2 0
——— Sehgwick. By D. Godfrey 2 0
——— The Rising Sun. By J. Schmuck 2 0
——— The Duchess. By H. Farmer 2 0
——— The Vovro's. By J. Schmuck 2 0
——— Alpine Flowers. By A. Delasserie 1 4
——— Voice of Beauty. By H. Parker 2 0
——— Kitty. By W. H. Montgomery 2 0
——— Kellogg. By Arditi 2 0
——— The Irish Rose By C. Godfrey 2 0
——— The Russes'. By E. Hartmuth 2 0
——— The Evergreen. By H. Parker 2 0

NEW CARTES-DE-VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS—One Rupee Each.

Mdlles Schneider and Le Grand. Lydia Thompson. Countess Fife. Miss C. LeClercq. Marchioness Townshend and Son. Miss Maqin. Miss Nyalda. Odette de Reynoldi. Mario and Patti (in Romeo and Juliet). Adelina Patti. Minnie Hauck. Princess Mary of Teck. Emma Lucca. Mantalard. Miss Carvalho. Miss Douglas. Miss Rose. Miss Mackowitch. Miss Hamilton. Miss Marbello. Mdlle. Pitteri (at the Alhambra). Queen of Portugal. Ada swanborough. Annie Scott. Miss Block. Duchess of Newcastle. Julie Reynould. Madame Latour. Mdlles Lafianc and Kellogg. Blanche Pierson. Miss Christian. Miss Gilbert.

The Marquis Townshend. Marfori. Father Claret. Earl Mayo. Sir J. L. M. Lawrence. The Archbishop of Canterbury. Lord Stanley. Sir J. Pakington. M. Berryer. M. Faure. Lord S. de Redcliffe. Lord Brougham. Marechal Prim. John Bright. Benedict. Mario (in Faust). King of Portugal. William Thackeray. Prince Napoleon. Sir J. F. Burgoyne. Mario. Lord Napier of Magdala in his General's uniform (by Caldesi).

COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS—1½ Rupees Each.

Miss Seymour. Miss DeSolmes. Miss Volter. Miss Neilson. Ada Menken. Ellen Terry. Miss Furtardo. The Grand Duchess Constantine and the Queen of Greece.

CABINET SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS—4½ Rupees Each.

Bianca. A. Patti. Minnie Hauck. Lucca. Sasse. Kellogg. Nelson. A. Verzet. Latour.

MUSIC FOR THE ENGLISH CONCERTINA IN VARIETY, A CHOICE SELECTION OF VALENTINES FOR 1869 will arrive by next Mail.

Bombay, 5th Jan., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

New and other Books received January 4.

	Rs. a.
Dickens's Christmas Stories. 1 volume	3 12
Charles Reade's Cloister and Hearth ——— Double Marriage	3 12 / 3 0
Campbell's Old Forest Ranger. New edition	3 12
Byron's Childe Harold. New illustrated edition	9 0
Du Chaillu's Wild Life under the Equator	4 8
Zadkiel's Almanac, 1869	0 8
Tenth's Eccentricities of the Animal Creation	3 12
The Nobility of Life; a New Gift Book with coloured Chromolithographic illustrations	24 0
John Gilpin. Illustrated	5 12
Sterne's Works. New edition	2 12
Bhodanath Chander's Travels of a Hindoo in Bengal and Upper India. 2 vols	16 0
One thousand Gems of Poetry. Bound tree calf	8 0
Illustrated London Almanac, 1869	0 12
Grimm's Household stories. New edition	5 12
Puck on Pegasus. New illustrated edition	7 0
Carols of Cockaigne. by H.S. Leigh	4 8
Dr. Syntax's Three Tours. Coloured illustrations	5 12
Slang Dictionary	5 0
Ballantyne's "Deep Down"—a Tale	3 12
The Veadale Lost Property office—a Child's Tale	2 0
Molesworth's Engineering Formulæ and Hurst's Architectural Surveyor's Hand Book, in one volume, bound Russia	7 8
The Earth Delineated. By Ainsworth. Quarto	16 0
Hill on Syphilis, &c	12 0
Poetical Voices of the 18th Century	3 12
Ingoldsby Legends, Red Line edition	7 8
Ditto 12mo. edition, gilt edges	4 8
Ditto Cheap edition	1 12
Ditto Illustrated edition	16 0
Ditto ditto Morocco	32 0
Pepper; Play Book of Science	4 8
Merry Tales for Little Folk	2 12
Robinson Crusoe. Quarto Illustrated edition	9 0
Trollope's Small House at Allington	4 8
Mrs. H. Wood's channings, Shadow of Ashlydyat, East Lynne, Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles—Each	4 8
Life in the Far West	1 4
Mansie Waugh	1 8
Sir A. Wylie. By John Galt	0 12
The Three Scouts	1 8
Daisy Chain. New edition	5 0
Murray's History of India to 1856	32 0
Humber on Cast and Wrought Iron Bridges	16 0
Guillemin's "The Heavens"	22 8
Waverley Novels, complete 4 vols., half calf	2 12
Morte d'Arthur; from the original edition	11 0
Goldsmith's Poems—Globe edition	2 12
Adam's Famous Ships of the British Navy	9 8
Fawnes' Manual of Chemistry. New edition	4 8
Vencenzi's Italian Grammar	4 8
MacHenry's Spanish Grammar	7 8
Trollope's British Sports and Pastimes	6 8
Every Boy's Own Book	22 8
Forbes' Hindustani Dictionary—Persian character	32 0
Dore's Illustrated Milton's Paradise Lost. Half morocco	110 0
Webster's Quarto Dictionary. New edition	16 0
Dickens's Works, 18 vols.—Boxburgh binding	72 0
ordinary cloth binding	40 0
Sumner's Principles at Stake, or Essays on the Church Question	9 0
Quackery of the Day	4 8
Buckle's History of Civilization, 3 vols	18 0
Tom Cringle's Log. Cloth bound	2 0
Called to Account. By Annie Thomas	4 8
Morchead's Researches on the Diseases of India	16 0
Æsop's Fables in one Syllable	2 12
Hewitt's Pictures from Nature	3 12
Instructive Picture Book	5 12
Haunted Hearts	1 8
John Bright: a Biographical Sketch	0 12
Swinburne's Chastelard	5 4
——— Atalanta in Calydon	4 8
Culley's Practical Telegraphy	9 8
Figuier's Ocean World	15 0
——— Insect World	15 0
——— World before the Deluge	12 0
Haskell's Land and Marine Surveying	9 8
Davidson's Instruction Book for the Pianoforte	1 12
Flute	1 12
German Concertina	1 12
Cornopean	1 12
Accordian	1 12
Violin	1 12
Singir g	1 12

Rampart Row THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR PERSIAN GULF AND HONGKONG.

(To sail positively 11th January 1869.)

THE new Screw Steamer "West Indian," 1894 tons, and 500 H. P., Captain John Miller, will sail for the above Ports as above, calling at Penang and Singapore.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. G. F. Pim & Co., Rampart Row, or to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH, Ship Brokers, Elphinstone Circle.

HARVEY and BLOSSOM'S VARIETY TROUPE.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, 6TH JANUARY, on the Esplanade,

CIRCUS, MINSTREL, and DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,

Doors open at 8; commencing promptly at 9 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class Chairs ..... Rupees 3
Second „ Seats ..... „ 2
Third „ „ ..... „ 1

PRIVATE BOXES.

Admitting Five Persons ..... Rupees 20
Reserved Seat in Box Circle ..... „ 5
Seats and Boxes (Reserved only at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s)

A GENTLEMAN can have Board and Lodging in a fine airy locality in the Fort. Application to be made to "A. B.," Office of this Paper.

IF LOUISE BARENTE (or Ratseldorfer) wishes to see an old friend she will address—Rickart, care of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Dubash, Rampart Row, Bombay.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The Annual Fete given to the Children in these Schools will take place this Evening.

Tea at six o'clock precisely, after which the Christmas Tree presents will be distributed, when a display of Fireworks will close the proceedings.

All Friends and Supporters of the Schools are invited to attend.

W. P. WALSHE, Secretary,
Bombay Education Society.

Byculla Schools, 6th January, 1869.

WANTED.

TO COTTON BUYERS and SHIPPERS.—A Gentleman who has had considerable experience in the Calcutta and Up-country Markets is open to an engagement either as Selecter or Inspector. Apply to "A. Y. Z.," Office of this Paper.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, from 1st February, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, at Worlee Hill, two airy and commodious BUNGALOWS, Nos. 4 and 5, belonging to Mr. Ruttonjee Roopjee Modly. Apply at No. 18 house, in Ballajee Shamsett's Lane, opposite to the New Cloth Market.

TO LET, Rooms in Grant Buildings. The House in Forbes Street, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The Premises in Parsee Bazaar Street, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES.

SEWING MACHINES.
Just landed ex "Ellen Browse."

Wheeler and Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing Machines. Each Machine is accompanied with the following appurtenances which are included in the price. One Hemmer, four Bobbins, twelve Needles, Thread Hook, Needle Wrench, Oil Case, Screw Driver, a large and small Gauge for Tucking, Plaiting and Quilting, and all extra cloth, Plate Slide, with large Needle hole for coarse work.

Half case unpolished ..... Rs. 150 Nett Cash.
Do. Walnut polished ..... „ 165 „
Free of packing charges.

A Book, giving full directions and useful suggestions for working the Machine, is forwarded with each

The following extras may be had at the undermentioned prices :—

Marking Gauge	Rs. 5 0
Binder	„ 12 8
Corder	„ 6 4
Bronze	„ 3 2
Oiler	„ 1 4
Trimmer	„ 2 8
Frills and Gatherer	„ 3 12
Needle case	„ 0 14
Emery Wheel	„ 0 12
Crystals	„ 16 0
Brushes	„ 1 8 p. doz.
W. W. Sewing Machine Needles	„ 2 8 „
Oil especially prepared for S. M.	„ 1 8 p. bottle.
Brooke's S. M. Card, No. 24 to 100	„ 1 8 p. doz.
S. Machine Silk assorted colours	„ 2 8 p. oz.

Wheeler and Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing Machines commend themselves as being the most reliable instruments for Domestic use. They are strong and capable of doing a greater range of work, and in a more perfect manner than any other Sewing Machine. These Machines are so remarkably simple in their construction that a child can operate with them and understand their Mechanism.

J. NEUBERG.

EXCELLENT HORSES per Steamer "Mahratta."—SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs most respectfully for an inspection of the 5th batch of best Arab Horses, amongst which are some that are rarely to be seen in India, consisting of good Chargers, Racers, and Hunters.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 2nd January 1868.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

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KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

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Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

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Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

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AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

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WATCH-MAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, ENGRAVER,
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Sole Agent for H. T. Grandjean and Co., Locle and London. Medals at London 1851 and 1862, Paris 1855 and 1867, Berne 1857, Medal of Honour awarded by the National Academy of Switzerland.

T. C. M. is the Sole Agent in Bombay for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle and London. Established at London thirty years ago.

Also, for H. T. Perregaux's Watches, known in Bombay during the last twenty years.

T. C. M. was two years with Rossolet & Co.

T. C. M. has returned from home with the most splendid choice of Watches and Jewellery, the former guaranteed for one, two, three and four years, saving accident or dirt.

Watches from Rs. 12 to 1,000, including ——
Gold pocket Chronometers, Great Repeater, Minute Repeater, Independent seconds, Keyless Calendar with sun or moon.

Enamelled and Diamond cases, Officer's and Soldier's Watches, Railway Time-keepers and many others. Jewellery, beautiful choice of gold Jewellery, guaranted 15 carats, comprising Demi-Parures, Brooches, Earrings, Finger Rings, Crosses, Lockets, Charms, Scarf Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watch Chains, Collar Buttons, Shirt Studs, Jet Jewellery.

Imitation Jewellery.
Clocks Coucous.
Clocks with Alarm, lighting a candle on striking.
Ditto against Robbers.
Ditto Travelling.
Mechanical Toys.

T. C. M. is now prepared to undertake repairs of Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Musical Boxes.

All repairs warranted for 18 months or two years according to the price.

Orders for up-country stations punctually attended to.

Terms Cash.

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17, Meadow Street.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Upwards of fifty years' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of Asthma, Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary Maladies.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S
CHILDREN'S WORM TABLET.

A Purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms.

It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This Powder is quite harmless to Animals, but unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Tammets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS'S NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, January 6, assisted by a host of celebrated Artistes. Singing, Dancing, and Acrobatic Performance in addition to an extraordinary exhibition of Feats of Strength by various Members of this talented Company, which is now for the first time in Bombay. For full particulars see Small Bills everywhere. Tickets at Soundy's; and at the Theatre up till five o'clock on the day of Performance.

W. R. WILLIAMS,
Proprietor.

COMING! COMING!

STEVENS' GREAT AUSTRALIAN TROUPE,
With a Host of Talented Artists, a fine Stud of highly-trained Horses, Trick Ponies, &c., &c., &c.

The distinguished Equestrienne Madame Leon will appear, and also Mdlle. Carrie, the dashing Artiste and Vocalist.

Further particulars anon.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY, in Liquidation.—First Distribution of Assets.—Four Hundred Rupees per Share will be paid to Shareholders in the Company on presentation by them of their Share Certificates, at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., on and after the 7th instant.

ALEX. BROWN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 2nd January 1869.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice that an adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 6th day of January instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of this day.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay

Bombay, Town Hall, 4th January 1869.

THE VETERINARY and LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that To-morrow and every ensuing Wednesday, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, a Return of Rs. 10 (Ten Rupees) per Share will be made to the Shareholders of this Company, on application to the undersigned, upon production of the Receipt given for the Calls paid.

F. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

6 Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd December 1868.

BOMBAY CHURCH UNION.

COMMEMORATION and ANNUAL MEETING.

FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY.
Wednesday, 6th January 1869.

Celebration of the Holy Communion at 7-30 A.M., by the Rev. Ward Beecher, Chaplain to the Union and Trinity Church, assisted by the Rev. P. H. Le Fenvre will preach; the Offertory will be for the purposes of the Union.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., at the Indo-British Institution.

The Public are invited to the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Church Union, to be held at 4-30 P.M., in the Boys' School Room of the Indo-British Institution. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibb

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

From.
Muscat
Liverpool, Sept. 8.
Calcutta, Dec. 2.
Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

Commander.	Destination.
Mathews.	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Drewitz.	Cutch.
Baker.	Malabar Coast & Goa.
Timmouth.	Mangalore.

The ship Jane Leech, Morrison, to Colombo, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Carnatic, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Rambutan, to Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.
Ship Prince George, to Liverpool.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

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Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
Sir T. Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railways.
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Dak Companies :—
Agra and Nasseck Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Cawnpore Dak.
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Authorised rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak Company.
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Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Toll-Bars, &c., down along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Map of the Railway Stations and of the following
AGENCY.
Messrs. Clement and Woodhall.
Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS.

[illegible] steam packet will be despatched [illegible] Bombay [illegible] Overland Mails [illegible] Bombay [illegible] The latest hour [illegible] offices is [illegible] p.m. [illegible] Overland Mails [illegible] Bombay

Saturday	Feb. 13
,,	,, 20
,,	,, 27
,,	Mar. 6
,,	,, 13
,,	,, 20

CLOSING OF THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

The Bombay Office Parcel [illegible] Singapore, and Hongkong per P. & O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY the 8th inst., at [illegible] late letters will be received [illegible] A.M. Registered letters will be received [illegible] of the previous day.

Friday	Feb. 19
,,	Mar. 5
,,	,, 19

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office [illegible] Australia, per P. & O. steamers, will be closed at 9 A.M. on [illegible] same dates; the regulations regarding late fees, postage, letters being the same as those for the above Mail.

Friday	Mar. 19
,,	Apr. 16

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

A Convocation for conferring Degrees will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 12th January 1869, at 2 P.M.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

No. 2131 of 1868-69.

SENATE.

MEMBERS of the Senate who intend to be present at the Convocation on the 12th, are requested to send their Cards to the Registrar on or before MONDAY next.

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

No. 2132 of 1868-69.

NOTICE TO VISITORS.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of witnessing the Convocation for conferring Degrees to be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 12th January 1869, at 2 P.M., are requested to send their names to the Registrar, on or before MONDAY next, when Tickets of admission will be issued.—"To the Convocation Reception Committee."

By order,
JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(NO DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE [illegible] MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

[illegible], Bombay, the wife of [illegible] wife of Brigadier-General [illegible]

MARRIAGES.

[illegible]—SYMONDS—[illegible] 26th, at St. Thomas' Church, St. [illegible] by the Rev. [illegible] Kidd, Daniel Wilson Kidd, to [illegible] daughter of the Rev. A. R. Symonds.

NOTICE.

From Jan. 1, 1869, the London Agency of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE will be transferred to MR. GEORGE STREET, at those Offices, 30, Cornhill, a file of the daily issue can be seen and copies of the "Overland Summary" obtained on the Mail.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1869.

The proceedings at the meeting of the Bench on Monday were not calculated to restore the confidence which it has forfeited. All who know how its present constitution works were aware that Mr. Knight's resolution for an inquiry by a Bench Committee into the claims of the Municipality upon the State and into the present system of direct rates would be carried. The Native Justices have been organized into a compact phalanx by Mr. Knight and Mr. Crawford, and accordingly these two leaders of the Native party, which now rules in Bombay, so far at least as the Bench is concerned, appeared on this occasion like Castor and Pollux. The resolution adopted is only a red herring trailed across our path to divert attention from the real question—the general question to which the Municipality has been reduced. We do not believe that any inquiry by a Bench Committee, nominated by the prevailing or *any* party, will have an useful end or will command respect, and although there were good reasons for supposing that Mr. Crawford had associated himself with the leadership of the party, sensible folk were surprised to see him openly adopting the position. It is now manifest that Mr. Knight's labours have been confined to furnishing the rhetorical part of the programme, and that, in the opinion of the confederates, the hour has come when the Native party in the Bench should receive the open support of the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in a moment of candour, showed that if the Bench gave Mr. Crawford a couple of rupees he would certainly spend them; and if that be a true remark, we can well understand how the force of a tempter who first held out the hope of getting Forty-five lacs, and also has recently increased his bid to Sixty lacs, could not be resisted by Mr. Crawford. It is a policy that reminds one of the spendthrift who, to gratify what he is pleased to term his wants, is perpetually engaged in raising the wind, or of the men, so eager to get rich, that they borrow money to build bungalows or to buy shares. How far this method is from a sound financial system, all the sober business-men in the island will be able to say for themselves.

The proposed inquiry cannot fairly be carried out by the Bench at all, because, under existing circumstances, it must be a one-sided inquiry, by a committee having foregone conclusions, and can only be intended to bolster up those conclusions with something that looks like evidence. The object is to raise a large revenue for the purpose of improving the value of property, and at the same time of contriving means to liberate that property from a just share of municipal burdens. This is the course promoted and sustained by Mr. Crawford and his Native allies. Mr. Knight has hitherto been unjustly treated, since he was only the mouthpiece of a greater man—the Municipal Commissioner—and in future we shall bear the fact in mind.

Mr. Crawford still professes to be in favour of the only kind of inquiry which can command respect—an Independent Inquiry by a Government Commission. He read to the Bench an admirable letter which he addressed to the Bombay Government in December; and we can scarcely complain if that letter bases the request for an investigation too much on the desire of the Municipal Commissioner to vindicate his meteoric career. We have always admitted, heartily, that he started under great disadvantages; but we have not the less thought that he should either have insisted on a settlement when he took office, or have spent the first months of his administration in bringing one about. But having read this admirable, and, on the whole, fair letter, what did he do? Did he ask the Bench to support him in his demand for an impartial inquiry? Not at all. He seconded Mr. Knight's resolution for an useless, restricted, and partial inquiry by a partial Bench Committee. There is no harm in allowing Mr. Knight to have his entertainment, but it would have been more becoming had Mr. Munguldass seconded the resolution, and had Mr. Crawford asked the Bench to support his sincere appeal to the Local Government. What Mr. Crawford did, besides seconding the proposed Native inquiry, which is to make good the personal interests of the "Fifteen" *versus* the general interests of Bombay, was to ask the Bench to prefer a request that the Local Government should appoint a Commission charged with the duty of scrutinizing the rival drainage schemes! Here we see that the prospect of large expenditure was more attractive than the duller work of setting the Municipal House in order by laying its fiscal and financial system on sure foundations. The objects are plain. The Committee is to make out a case for improving the value of house property as an investment; the Commission is to lay the ground for a large expenditure; both combined are intended to thrust the Municipality into a position where Octroi and Transit Duties will be inevitable. So long, however, as the organized Native Justices, under the leadership of Mr. Crawford, rule the roast at the Bench, so long as the European Justices are supine, so long as the Bench is constituted on the present plan, it is of little use laying bare the character of these proceedings.

But above the Commission and the Bench there is the Local Government which is responsible for the state of the Municipality, and in the interests of the community, especially of those who cannot speak for themselves, and whose earnings it is sought to amerce, to that Government we appeal. We support the prayer of Mr. Crawford's letter of the 10th December, and we implore the Government to step in and save this Municipality from the effects of the disastrous policy into which it has been led. From no other source, save that of a thoroughly independent and impartial Commission or Commissioner, can we learn the truth respecting the state of the Municipality, its recent history, its obligations, its establishments, its cost, its fiscal system, its proper future organization. Upon the Government will fall the discredit, and independently of that consideration, the Government is bound, as a matter of public policy, to institute the proposed inquiry and devise effective remedies for existing evils. The vital wants are a searching inquiry by a thoroughly competent Commission, the amendment of the Municipal Act, and a radical reorganization of the Bench. If this is not done, existing stigmas will remain, and Bombay will continue to be ruled, as it now is, by Native Justices acting under European leaders, controlled alone, with much difficulty and uncertainty, by the superior enlightenment of part of the Legislative Council and the statesmanship of the Governor.

A JUSTICE was again allowed, on Monday, to read from a printed paper, to an audience one half of which did not understand, and the other half, owing to the style of the reading, imperfectly understood him. We expected better things of the new Chairman. It is true that he was hampered by the precedent, which the weakness of Mr. Bayley allowed to be set; but he might at least have marked his sense of the proceeding, and showed how contrary it is to the practice of the best deliberative assemblies. The reading of written essays renders debate impossible, and if every Justice read a long lecture there would be no end to the sittings of the Bench. The bad practice ought to be no longer permitted; nor would it be in any well regulated assembly.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, the newly appointed Governor of South Australia, left Bombay for Agra *en route* to Calcutta, on Monday.

THE Convocation for conferring degrees in connection with the University of Bombay is to take place on the afternoon of the 12th inst.

THE *Englishman* in stating that Earl Mayo is expected to reach Calcutta on the 12th instant, when, as usual, he will at once take the oaths, and assume the office of Viceroy and Governor-General, says that, as at present arranged, Sir John Lawrence will leave on the 16th idem.

HER MAJESTY'S 3rd (King's Own) Hussars which has been stationed at Poona for a short time, left for Ahmednuggur in three divisions, the first division left this on the 28th, the second division on the 30th December, consisted of three captains, five subalterns, two staff officers, ten sergeants, and one hundred and eighty six rank and file. The third division left this on the 1st instant, consisting of one field officer, three captains, three subalterns, three staff officers, seventeen sergeants, one hundred and sixty-six rank and file. Colonel Howard Vyse, commanding the above Hussars, left this for Ahmednuggur, on the afternoon of Saturday last. We understand that the agency of this regiment has been conferred on the well-known firm of Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons of Kirkee and Ahmednuggur.—*Poona Observer, January 5.*

IT is expected that a census will be taken at Madras before many months are over.

AT Delhi the advent of the new year was celebrated by a salute of 21 guns at sunrise.

THE Calcutta papers state that cholera of a severe type has broken out in Tirhoot and Muzafferpore.

WE are glad to find that the poor fishermen of Billimora have at last been liberated by Mr. Mulchund, the Sur Fouzdar of that talooka, who would have at once dismissed the obnoxious fouzdar who was the cause of all these miseries, but for the great interest the delinquent possesses at Baroda. Mr. Mulchund's order to transfer him to some other place has been countermended from Baroda, and he has been allowed to exercise his tyrannies at the same place in a different capacity.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

WE are given to understand that the constitution of Rev. Taylor of the Irish Mission is so broken down by his uncommon labours in the field he has chosen that he intends to proceed to England for a change of air in a short time. The mission school at Ahmedabad is mainly indebted to him for its present prosperity, and he has conferred a great obligation upon the scholars of Guzerat by his elaborate grammar of the Guzerathi language which, with all its shortcomings, promises to be the best text-book for some years to come. We hope this kind-hearted gentleman will soon return to our shores in better health to continue his useful career.—*Id.*

THE *Englishman* of the 1st inst. states that last Wednesday afternoon His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General granted a reception to the Nepalese Ambassador and suite. The Envoy arrived and departed under the usual salute. He is General Dher Shumsher Bahadoor, brother of the Maharajah Sir Jung Bahadoor. Amongst the members of his suite are several sons and nephews of Sir Jung. The Peshkush consisted of handsome silk and fur dresses from China and Thibet, gold coins, and some valuable kookries, jade cups, yaks, tails, and gold necklaces from Nepal.

PRINCE SOOLEIMAN KUDDER, cousin to the ex-King of Oude, who for his alleged complicity in the murder of the child of his maid servant gained a notoriety which cost him his seat in the Governor-General's Durbar, has left this on a pilgrimage to the Shrine of his Holy Saints in Arabia. Before leaving this, however, he took the precaution of settling his dispute with his wife by fixing Rs. 300 as her monthly allowance. On reaching Bombay, he transmitted instructions to his chief eunuch to curtail his establishment, and thus reduce the expenditure. It is reported that from Arabia the Prince proceeds to England to shake hands with His Grace the Duke of Argyll, and obtain restoration to his former honours and privileges. The Prince has a penchant for donning European habiliments, but as he is altogether ignorant of English, he will find himself beset by some difficulty. We are curious to know if the Prince has made is intentions known to the local Government.—*Lucknow Times, Jan. 2.*

AFTER the break up of the Huzara Field Force, the 24th Punjab Native Infantry and 2 squadrons of the 9th Bengal Cavalry were retained in Huzara as a check on the tribes. This force has now been recalled, and will march, the cavalry to Rawul Pindee, and the infantry to Meean Meer.—*Englishman, Jan. 1.*

THE Secretary of State has authorised the removal from the service of Lieutenant Goold of the late 47th N. I., now undergoing imprisonment in the Presidency great jail for forgery.—*Id.*

THE privilege of drawing medicine from the public stores free of expense, lately granted to the Roman Catholic Orphanage at Simla, has been extended to the Orphanages at Mussoorie and Agra.—*Id.*

BRIGADIER GENERAL MAXWELL, C.B., will complete his time of service on the Brigade Staff of the Army on the 24th instant, and will be succeeded by Colonel A. H. L. Wyatt of Her Majesty's 11th Foot.—*Id.*

WE are informed that Mr. R. B. Chapman will be succeeded in the Presidency Division by Mr. Rivers Thompson, and that Mr. H. Bell, Magistrate of Nuddea, will officiate for Mr. Thompson as Legal Remembrancer.—*Id.*

COLONEL C. V. BOWIE, R. A., succeeds Major Currie as Agent for Gun-carriages at Futtehgeur. Major Currie's death on his way down from Simla was announced in the papers a few days ago. Colonel Carleton will officiate at Cassipore in succession to Colonel Bowie, pending the return of Colonel Maxwell from deputation to England.—*Id*

From the 24th August to the 11th October cholera raged with greater or less virulence at Teheran. During this period 500 deaths were reported to have occurred in the city. The disease attacked some of the villages in the neighbourhood of the capital early in September, but it does not appear to have taken at any time any very great hold of them.—*Id.*

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 11TH DECEMBER.

THE last series of guests have just gone down to Compiègne, and the Imperial pair are expected to return to their winter quarters in the course of the coming week, thus inaugurating the Paris "season" for 1869. The Emperor leads a very regular and busy life; both he and the Empress setting an example of punctuality that might be advantageously imitated in less exalted circles. The hunting parties are very animated; and the slaughter performed on such occasions is rather considerable. Thus, at the last shooting-party, not fewer than 1,371 head of game were brought down. The Emperor killed 179; Prince de Metternich, 217; Count de Portales, 201; Prince de la Moskowa, 179; Count de Solens, 171; Marquis de Moustier (Minister of Foreign Affairs), 107; Duke d'Albuquerque, 97; Duke de Persigny, 91; Count de Montebello, 90; and Marquis de Chasseloup Laubat (Minister of Marine), 36.

An accident, that might have been serious, happened to the Emperor's dog-cart a few days ago while His Majesty was driving. One of the horses took fright and fell, breaking the shafts of the carriage. Happily no harm was done to life or limb; the Emperor and the gentleman with him were able to get out of the vehicle safely, and returned to the palace in another of the carriages.

There is already a visible brightening out on the part of the fashionable shops; the great display of "novelties" of all kinds being always reserved for the approach of the New Year. Long-headed prognosticators look anxiously forward, pondering the threatening aspects of that chronic European nuisance, the "Eastern Question," in connexion with Greek intrigues in Crete, the steady advance of Russia towards the frontiers of England's Indian Empire, the disquieting aspect of Spanish affairs, the insolent tone of the American Press in relation to the negotiations anent the *Alabama* affair, and the renewed activity of that restless portion of the French people, which regards revolutionary upheavings as good *per se*, and makes no secret of its hopes of being able to use the greater latitude now allowed to the expression of opinion, and the larger interpretation of the right of meeting, which was so violently combatted by so large a portion of the Legislative body, and which the leaders of the demagogic party are striving so diligently to turn against the existing regime.

The tide of amusement, gaiety, and frivolity will hardly be turned from its usual channel by these forebodings. Eccentricities of toilette and manner, sedulously copied from the pictures of Louis XIV. and his great grandson, from the fans of Boucher and Watteau, and from the upper class "Lorettes" of to-day, are striving hard to give the law to the womenkind of Paris—sure, if they can do this, of exercising their sway over the rest of the world. The modern revival of "panniers" (as the exaggerated "bustles" of the seventeenth century were denominated, from being made originally of osiers) has already converted the women of this region into an excellent imitation of hens; the effect being heightened by the fashionable gathering of the top of the back breadths of the dress so as to make them hang in a vast puff across the middle of the back and just below the waist. Where the back breadths of the gown are not thus puckered into a bunch, they are cut very long and looped up into the desired hen-shape by buttons. As walking-costumes are now worn exceedingly short, as crinolines have been discarded by the "high flyers," as the prevailing head-dress bears a strong resemblance to the tuft of a cockatoo, and as the Grecian bend is now considered "the thing," the general appearance of our lady population is comically suggestive of a flock of ostriches scudding along with their tails in the air.

Along with the excessive frivolity of the time, must be also noticed the fact that a very decided tendency towards something more serious is visible among the women of this country, as among those of England and the United States, though the tendency referred to has not as yet enlisted the activities of so large a proportion of the sex. The courses of literary and scientific lectures lately founded under the auspices of M. Duruy, for the instruction of women and girls, are attended by such crowds of fair hearers that the priests are growing seriously uneasy—regarding these lectures as "the small end" of that "wedge" of secular influence whose tendency they well understand to lead in a direction by no means identical with their own. Several ladies have recently taken the literary degrees with great honours; more than one is working hard for the French Medical Diploma, and with every prospect of obtaining the coveted distinction. Another young lady, daughter of a Chemist at Aix, has just passed her examination both in literature and in science, orally and in writing, in such brilliant style as to obtain not only her diplomas as "bachelor" of arts and sciences, but to win the reluctant admiration of the University professors, by no means apt to view with a favourable eye the efforts of the softer sex in the walks hitherto regarded as more especially appertaining to their fathers and brothers.

The decease of the eminent barrister, Berryer, in his 79th year, and widely respected by all fractions of the French people, has had the effect of bringing out a number of anecdotes and reminiscences, more or less interesting from the various personages and "situations" with which the brilliant Legitimist orator had been mixed up in the course of his long and busy life. One of these is worth repeating, disposing as it does of a fallacy which has had much to do with the suspicion so generally felt in England as to the real feelings of the present Ruler of France towards the antagonist of his uncle. It appears that when Berryer was preparing to conduct the defence of the Prince, after his unsuccessful attempt at Boulogne, he read over to an English friend the speech he had prepared for the trial. When he came to the passage, "We represent a principle and a cause: the principle is that of the popular sovereignty; the cause is that of the glory and the greatness of France," the Englishman quietly remarked—"I think there is something else that you represent, namely, a defeat." "Excellent!" exclaimed the delighted orator, seizing a pen and hastily interlining the passage in his manuscript. "We represent," he continued, now reading the passage for the second time, "a principle, a cause, and a defeat. The principle is that of popular sovereignty; the cause is that of the glory and greatness of France; the defeat is—Waterloo!" Thus, as in regard to several other famous sayings, invented by rhetoricians, and falsely attributed by History, &c., and the personages supposed to have spoken them, the casual remark of an Englishman has become the basis of a belief that attributes to the Emperor Napoleon a lurking desire of vengeance exactly opposed to his real sentiments—or what are believed to be such by all about him—and contradicted by every one of his works and deeds since he took into his hands the reins of power.

The eminent barrister, just before his death, sent a touching letter of adieu, just a few words, to the Count de Chambord, to whom he has been all his life so devoted an adherent. The Count at once replied to this adieu by telegram, which was received just before consciousness became extinct; and has since the death of his old friend, written an affectionate letter to the daughter-in-law of the deceased, who, since the death of his son, has always lived with M. Berryer, who was exceedingly attached to her.

The ex-Queen of Spain has relinquished her intention of renting the two houses in the Champs Elysées, and has purchased a vast and magnificent hotel lately erected near the Avenue Josephine; a palace of a place that the workmen employed in its construction, when questioned as to its destination, invariably said—"was being built for the King of China." This purchase seems to show that Isabella the Second has but slight hope of being called back to her former capital.

Mdlle. Nilsson, who is in splendid condition and voice, while Mme. Patti is laid up with a bad cold and hoarseness, and who is as generous as the latter is the reverse, has just given her services at the annual musical celebration of St. Cecilia's day, in aid of the fund for helping indigent musicians; she has moreover announced to Baron Taylor, president of the two sister societies for relieving distress among the brethren of the musical guild, that she will give to those societies the entire proceeds of her approaching benefit. It is not generally known that the brilliant young cantatrice who shares with Patti and Alboni the honours of the "first rank" of living vocalists, is the daughter of a poor Dalcarlian peasant and used to go out with her fiddle—for her father played the violin and taught her what he knew—to play for the travellers whose vehicles brought them slowly up the steep hill at whose foot stood her father's cottage; thus earning daily a few coins that were eagerly welcomed in the house, where the mouths were numerous and the means of filling them exceedingly small. A rich traveller, struck with the beauty and intelligence of the little fair-haired peasant girl, persuaded her father to let him take charge of her. The father, burthened with his numerous olive-branches, and perceiving how advantageous was the stranger's offer, acceded to the proposed arrangement, and she was taken to Stockholm to be made into a *prima donna*. Her adoptive father performed his part nobly. The little girl was carefully trained by Swedish professors, at their cost, to fit her to receive her final training for the stage under M. Wartel, now regarded as the best singing-master in Europe. The *prima donna* of the French Opera is about to fulfil engagements at Brussels and St. Petersburg, and the renowned masked opera balls are advertised to open to-morrow week.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 2ND JAN., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is closed owing to the holidays.

Consols 92¼.

Oriental Bank Shares	£43
Chartered ,, ,,	£20 10s.
,, Merc. ,, ,,	£29 10s.
4 per cent. Govt. Securities	91¼
5 ,, ,, ,,	104½
5½ ,, ,, ,,	109½
Total coin in Banks of England and France	£62,750,000
,, Notes outstanding	£78,875,000

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

CALCUTTA, 30TH DECEMBER.

IN the absence of any "stirring" news, I wish to draw your attention to the obituary returns by the last mail. It appears that the weather must have been very severe at home, and no less than 17 old people were carried off, the united ages of whom were 1,457 years, or an average of 85·7 to each. Here they are :—

November 22. General R. Pigot, aged 95.

November 20. Colonel W. C. Mercer, Gentleman Usher of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber, aged 84.

November 21. J. Bramley, widow, Hyde Park, aged 88.

November 17. T. Brightwell, Esq., of Norwich, J. P. and F. L.S., aged 82.

November 16. M. Blacklith, daughter of the late R. Blacklith, Esq., of Kirton, Lincoln, aged 82.

November 19. J. Brown, Esq., M. D., Sunderland, aged 85.

November 14. H. Burgh, Esq., Cheltenham, aged 8[illegible].

November 18. Captain John Charretie, late H. E. I. C. S., aged 81.

November 19. Mary Ann de la Motte, widow of the late Professor of Sandhurst, aged 85.

November 22. Mrs. A. Harrison, mother of Mr. Harrison, the English Tenor, aged 87.

November 22. Eliza Robe, widow of late Colonel Robe, R. A., aged 82.

November 19. Sir John Shaw, Bart, Hyde Park, aged 81.

November 23. Countess Dowager Somers, aged 82.

November 17. Mrs. Katharine Southwell, of Chelsea, aged 91.

November 19. J. Southwell, Esq., Surrey, aged 86.

November 23. A. Clifton, Esq., Brompton, aged 85.

November 18. Major William Purser, Bow, aged 84.

In Calcutta we have a number of very old people, and it is a wonder how well they stand the climate. One old lady paid the debt of nature on the 28th. She was called Mrs. Smith, and resided at the Water Gate, in Fort William. She was conscious to within an hour of her death, and had walked about in the Fort on the previous day, and attended service and taken the sacrament. She stated that she was born on Michaelmas day 1770, and was consequently in her 99th year. Though pretending to be poor and living on the offertory funds she had more than seven hundred rupees concealed amongst her clothes. She had been through the campaign in Egypt and the Pindaree war, and had been twice wounded. As she has lived for many years under an assumed name no one knows anything about her. Her name was Agnes, and she called herself Smith. A correspondent of the *Englishman*, some short time ago, mentioned that there were 103 European and East Indian pensioners on the funds of St. John's Church, whose united ages amount to 6,664 years, giving an average of 64 years and 8 months each. The eldest is 92, and the youngest 28 years. Say what people may, Calcutta is not the worse station by many in India, as I can testify, having been nearly all over the country. Those who decry it, live in filthy neighbourhoods, or are interested in abusing it. I do not believe that any one death has taken place amongst the military, attributable in any way to the unhealthiness of Calcutta, and that is saying a great deal.

There are two appointments being written about at present—the one, the new Commissary General; the other, the command of the Punjab Frontier force. The name of Brigadier D. Stewart, C. B., is mentioned in connection with the former, and Colonel D. M. Probyn, V. C. C. B., in connection with the latter. General Macpherson will not have to vacate his appointment unless he likes for some time yet to come, although we believe he had to go home rather hurriedly to recruit his health. Unless he should be appointed to the command of a division, it is not at all probable that he will vacate one day before he is absolutely obliged. There is no doubt Colonel Stewart, who is close on his promotion to Major General, would make a first rate Commissary General, though he is much more fitted for active command. Major Willes, who is next to General Macpherson, is not likely to succeed him, as he, too, is junior in the service. Colonel G.B. Beddie is not likely to return to India, so probably no better could be named than Colonel Stewart. The appointment, however, to the command of the Punjab frontier force is quite a different matter, and I do not see upon what grounds such an important post could be conferred on the dashing young officer, Colonel Probyn. He is undoubtedly a brave cavalry leader, but the man who succeeds to the command of the Frontier force requires far more qualities than mere dash and pluck. Besides this there are many men before Colonel Probyn. Take Colonel Sam. Browne, V.C., C.B., and C. P. Keyes for instance. But it is perhaps useless my writing more on a subject that has only arisen from a desire to propose some suitable appointment for Colonel Probyn on his return to India.

In Calcutta we have one Professor Vanek [of whom you may have heard], who promises the public a decapitation scene, the head to be so exposed as to allow every one to inspect it after it has been cut off. After an interval of seven minutes the head will be replaced on the body and life restored. I suppose the trick is done by powerful reflectors. I hear it is a very *nasty* scene, and I shall save my five rupees by staying away. On the 6th, the Opera Company promise us *Faust*, and a Ballet, when the performance is under the patronage of Colonel Walton and the officers and members of the Calcutta Volunteers. The house, on such an occasion, is sure to be filled.

I beg to draw your attention to a very interesting series of notes, read at the last meeting of the Asiatic Society by Mr. Blandford, (who accompanied the Abyssinian Expedition) on the fauna of Abyssinia. It will well repay perusal, and have no doubt you will reprint it, as a useful addition to the natural history knowledge we now have of that country.

We have been in the expectation of having some rain here, and heavy clouds have been about, but not a drop has fallen.

A large batch of names has appeared of persons upon whom the Companion ship of the Star of India is to be conferred. Bengal receives several—Mr. R. H. Davies, Commissioner of Oude, Colonel A. Broome, Colonel A. Fytche, Colonel C. H. Dickens, Colonel E. T. Dalton, Lieutenant Colonel O. E. Rothney, Lieutenant Colonel T. Rattray, Major F. R. Pollock, and Surgeon J. Fayrer—all belong to Bengal; and I heartily welcome the honour that has been conferred upon them. I shall in my next letter allude to their services. General Hope Gisborne, who has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 8th Hussars, became a Major General on the 28th June 1862.

COMPARISONS.

WE (*Madras Athenæum*) should be failing in our duty if we omitted any opportunity of illustrating the natural modesty of Madras. We are the most considerate and forbearing people imaginable, and we are always hiding our light under a bushel, whereas our neighbours invariably place their candles on the tallest of candlesticks. Our reward will, we suppose, some day come for being so much humbler than the children of this world who inhabit the other presidencies and provinces of India. Meanwhile, let thoughtful people compare the scale of the "tour charges" in 1866-7 of the Governor of Madras with those of the other provincial magnates. The Viceroy spent on tours £52,311 in the abovementioned year, the Governor of Bombay £8,015, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal £4,688, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces £5,264, and the Governor of Madras £3,021! We may fairly infer that a somewhat similar proportion was expended on "tour charges" in previous years. Either our Governors are very careful of the public purse or of their own case. Of course we prefer to believe the former. We call Bombay to order. With half the income and extent of this Presidency, it has the insolence to expend almost three times as much on "tour charges."

BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will inspect the barracks and school of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers at 6-30 A.M. this day.

H. H. MEER MAHOMED KHAN of Talpore visited the printing establishment of the *Bombay Gazette* office yesterday afternoon.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 53 feet 3 inches, being 1 foot 4 inches less than at the corresponding date last year.

CUTTING A WIFE'S NOSE.—Yesterday morning a Hindoo porter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, named Rama Esooba, cut the nose of his wife with a sharp instrument, and then absconded from Bombay. The woman was immediately removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION.—We have received a printed copy of the annual report of this Institution—an abstract of which we published in our report of the distribution of the prizes. A list of the prize winners is appended, and also a copy of the examination exercises—the perusal of which will doubtless be interesting to the friends of the institution.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The annual fête given to the children of the Byculla Schools will take place this evening. There will be a service of tea and a grand display of fireworks, and as excellent arrangements have been made for the comfort of visitors, doubtless not a few of these will be in attendance.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Emam Hajee Khan was yesterday committed by the Acting Chief Magistrate to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing a gold ornament, of the value of Rs. 112, the property of Veljee Natha, a dealer in cotton.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Yesterday it was reported that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez. The latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey were 3rd January, *via* Russia 31st December.

PASSENGERS FOR MALABAR COAST AND GOA.—The s. s. *Phlox*, Captain Baker, sailed yesterday to Malabar Coast and Goa, with the following passengers :—For Hurnee—Mr. Hearn. For Vingorla—Ensign Bingham, 108th Regiment, and Conductor and Mrs. Draper and five children. For Rutnagherry.—Mrs. E. Donohoe and Mr. Smith.

PASSENGERS FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.—The s. s. *Governor Higginson*, Captain Mathew, sailed yesterday to Malabar Coast and Calcutta, with the following passengers :—For Calcutta—Mr. Mendel. For Calicut or Beypore—Ensign Armit, 21st Foot, Vet. Surgeon Kettle, Ensign Rhenius, 76th Foot, Major Arbuthnot, Assistant Surgeon E. Nicholson, Major and Mrs. Johnson, and Mr. W. Phillips. For Calicut—Mrs. F. Thurston and sister, Mrs. Lawson and two children, and Mr. J. Dale. For Cannanore—Mr. John Farrar.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The eighth monthly meeting of the committee of directors of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution was held in their rooms, over the Dockyard Gate, on Monday, the 4th instant, when the following gentlemen were elected members :—Life member—Mr. John Firth. Senior Members—Mr. Thomas Carpenter, Major Davies, Mr. J. H. Bennett, Rev. P. H. LaFeuvre and Mr. H. W. Goslin. Withdrawn—Messrs. C. L. Yeats and S. C. Woods.

SUIT FOR BROKERAGE.—A case was called on for hearing in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. O'Leary, on Monday last, in which M. B. Cohen was the plaintiff, and Hajee Jumahoodeen was defendant. Mr. Cleary, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Farran, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Prentis, for the defendant. Mr. Cleary stated that the plaintiff in this case was a land broker, and the defendant a wealthy Mahomedan merchant. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,120, the amount due for brokerage in the purchase of a house in Rampart Row for the defendant, for Rs. 56,000. It appears that in November 1867 the defendant employed Mr. Cohen to purchase a house for him, agreeing to pay the usual brokerage. After considerable difficulty plaintiff purchased from Mr. Smith, the liquidator of the Financial Association, the house in Rampart Row for the price named. When the plaintiff presented his bill the defendant refused to pay, and hence the present action. Mr. Farran contended that there was an express agreement that the brokerage was to be paid by the vendors, and not by the purchaser. The plaintiff did not act as their agent. He came to the defendant and asked him to purchase the house. His Honor, after hearing the evidence on both sides, gave verdict for the defendant, with costs.

THE REGATTA.

WE shall give to-morrow a detailed account of the regatta that took place in the harbour yesterday under the auspices of the Bombay Yacht Club. Meanwhile we may mention that it was in every respect successful and enjoyable, and afforded an afternoon's pleasure to a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

SPORTING.

CRICKET.

G. I. P. R. GYMKHANA vs. B. B. & C. I. R. GYMKHANA.

On Saturday, the 2nd instant, a match was played between the above Clubs on the ground of the former, and resulted in a victory to the former with 6 wickets to fall.

During the course of the day the game was witnessed by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen from Parell and Byculla.

G. I. P. R. GYMKHANA.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Glewis	b Wilson	3	not out	5
Stephens	b Wilson	4		
Pattison	b Woodward	17		
Hampton	l. b. w. Wilson	7		
Borthwick	b Woodward	3	not out	1
Clarke	b T. Nash	0	b Wilson	0
Farquhar	b Woodward	0		
Lecelle	Not out	0	b Wilson	1
Fallow	c Jackson	1		
Wilks	b Woodward	1	b T. Nash	1
Gormond	b T. Nash	25	b T. Nash	7
	Byes	3		1
	Leg Byes	4		1
	Wide Balls	1		0
	Total	69	Total	23

B. B. & C. I. R. GYMKHANA.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Woodward	b Hampton	21	b Hampton	0
Almond	c Clark	8	b Clark	4
Wilson	b Clark	9	b Hampton	0

2nd. Whether we have in any, and what way, exceeded the powers given us by the Act.

3rd. Whether, if we have done so, we were not fully justified either by circumstances or by the state of affairs when the Act was launched or by defects in the law itself.

4th. Whether (see page 25 of my report for 1867) I have in my conscience expended more than the exigency of the public health and convenience of Bombay (for which I am responsible) justly demanded at that time?

5th. As to the different departments, whether the organization is suitable, efficient, and reasonable in cost?

6th. What should be the annual ordinary municipal expenditure under each head?

7th. What extraordinary and large works are needed?

8th. What have been the causes of the present financial difficulties of the Municipality, and who is to blame for them?

9. What changes, if any, are needed to prevent a recurrence of them?

10. From what sources and in what manner should the municipal revenue be raised so as to meet ordinary and extraordinary expenditure?

13. I respectfully submit that a report on these points by a commission, such as I have described, will be of immense value to the town, and, consequently, to the State.

Captain Henry thought the committee of enquiry would be much strengthened if it were assisted by officers appointed by Government. He would therefore propose—

That a committee of the Bench of Justices be appointed to receive, collect, and arrange all and every evidence that can be obtained, showing the financial position, available resources, and liabilities of the Municipality at the time of passing Act II. of 1865 and also at the present time. And that a statement be drawn up of all the remissions, grants, adjustments, or concessions that are required to place the Municipality in a fair position, untrammelled with the consequences of neglect or carelessness on the part of its former officers and the local Government. And that the local Government be respectfully requested (through memorial signed by the chairman of the Bench) to associate with the committee of the Bench two at least of its officers to aid in the above enquiry; and also that such joint commission of officers of Government and members of the Bench be requested also to report if they consider any, and what, changes in the constitution of the Bench of Justices are desirable.

Mr. Collum seconded Captain Henry's proposition. By the appointment of two Government officers to sit upon the commission, the enquiry would, he thought, be much more impartial, for every member of the Bench had specific duties more or less connected with the subject. He supported Captain Henry's proposition. A commission with two Government officers associated, would, he thought, do its work more independently and satisfactorily than a committee appointed by the Bench. He disagreed with Mr. Crawford when he said that the Municipality had accepted the Vehar water debt. The Bench had protested against it all through. This was an open question and should be left open.

Dr. Joynt could not see the necessity for Government officers being upon the committee. Did the nuisance of Government, he would ask, receive some superior intelligence, or were they more honest and straightforward than gentlemen sitting as Justices? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Knight said it was impossible for him to withdraw his own resolution in favour of Captain Henry's or to accept it as an amendment thereon. The resolution which Captain Henry proposed opened upon the one hand a vast field of enquiry into which Mr. Knight did not propose to enter, and on the other was altogether wanting in that definiteness of purpose at which his own resolution aimed. He was convinced moreover that the presence of Government nominees upon the committee would simply hamper the enquiry, which should be made in complete independence of the State. He was obliged therefore to press the original resolution to a division.

Captain Henry said he now wished to withdraw the latter part of his motion, so that it would end with the request that Government would appoint two of its officers to assist the commission in making the enquiry.

The Chairman then put Mr. Knight's proposition to the meeting, when it was carried, only one voting against it.

Mr. Knight, in reply to the Chairman, said it was not his intention to proceed with the appointment of the commission till next meeting.

THE DRAINAGE SCHEMES AND WATER SUPPLY.

The Clerk then submitted the following Government resolution, P. W. D., dated 14th December 1868, on Captain Hector Tulloch's report on a project for the drainage of Bombay, and letter from the Municipal Commissioner dated 23rd December 1868, forwarding Captain Tulloch's project, with Mr. Aitken's remarks and Captain Tulloch's rejoinder; also Captain Tulloch's memorandum on Mr. Sowerby's scheme and a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 23rd December 1868, forwarding Mr. Aitken's report on the extension of the water supply:—

1. This subject does not now appear to be in a condition in which it can be dealt with by Government.

2. The scheme, though submitted by the Municipal Commissioner, does not seem to have been considered by the Board of Justices who should be consulted on its general and financial bearings.

3. Government will, therefore, exact an expression of the acceptance, or otherwise, of Captain Tulloch's drainage scheme by the Bench of Justices, after they have fully considered their financial position and the resources at their command to meet the large expenditure necessary for its execution.

4. When this acceptance has been intimated to Government it will be sufficient time to determine, by a committee, or otherwise, whether the details of the project are such as to warrant Government in according a final approval to the method proposed for disposing of the drainage, and to the measures suggested for raising funds for the execution of the work.

Mr. Crawford then rose to move a resolution on this subject. It was, he said, impossible to consider the various proposals in detail, and he only dealt with them generally. He was confident that every member of the Bench would concur with him as to the necessity of providing an increased water supply and improving the works at Vehar, to provide against any calamity there, for such might render Bombay desolate and throw it back half a century. To the Europeans it did not so much matter, for they were mere birds of passage; but the native gentlemen represented the masses of the people, and he appealed to them, if he had any interest in the good of the town or the up-bringing of their children and their children's children, to throw aside any idea of extravagance as to the improvement and extension of the water supply. As to the drainage question he was not so sure that the Bench would entirely concur with him, but those who were acquainted with the native town and knew the incomplete state of its drainage—those who knew how Bombay was being squeezed out on the Flats without any drainage for the new buildings, and those who had watched its rapid increase generally—must feel as strongly as he did that some practical decision and some action was required in these drainage questions without delay. The question had been under discussion for some five years, and several projects had been prepared, and though he could not give an opinion on these he thought a deal of harm was being done by the gentlemen who had prepared the different schemes cutting each other to pieces in the newspapers and in various pamphlets. (Hear, hear.) He did not think that was the way in which great questions of this kind could be satisfactorily settled, and as these engineering doctors differed on some points, Government should be asked to appoint a local commission, like the Dock Commission, that could sit with open doors, hear the opinion of any one who choose to give evidence, analyse the various schemes, examine the several engineers, and let these cross-examine each other if inclined; then the report of the commission would be sent to Government, and the Secretary of State could get a professional opinion at home, and so a solution of this question could be got in a short time. It was desirable to have this done before the settlement of the question of finances, as Captain Tulloch and Mr. Aitken would soon be leaving Bombay, and therefore he concluded by moving the following resolution, which would commit the Bench to nothing, but would only be to see them a stage:—

That the Bench fully recognizes the necessity for drainage and increased water supply, and will give earnest consideration to the question, providing funds for these purposes; but that in the meantime, with a view at once to avoid delay and to arrive at an approximate view at once of the amount required, Government be asked to appoint a commission to scrutinize and report on the scheme now before the public.

Mr. Russel Aitken said that the Municipal Commissioner had in his annual report informed Government that his establishment was not in good order. All he could was that he had worked as hard as ever he had worked in his life, and that was saying something, for he had been in charge of a considerable office at home. However, his time expired on the 14th of this month, and he did not well see how the drainage scheme was to be got through before he left. To leave all his work in other hands would be a most severe trial; when one had been engaged for years in surveying works and preparing plans, it was a great disappointment not to have the works to carry out. With regard to the drainage, three or four committees had already sat on the subject. These committees had generally been composed of gentlemen who, had they not been connected with one service or another as civil engineers or in connection with the P. W. D., in fact, if they had not been engineers at all, might have come to some conclusion; but he thought it was almost impossible to get engineers to agree. (A laugh.) He had never known a committee of engineers to agree on any one subject, more especially when, as in this case, they had already given their opinion and were committed to a certain line of policy. It would, he thought, be almost a waste of time to refer this drainage question, which had already been before three or four committees, to another committee. He had worked and given in his report to the best of his ability, and did not see that there was any one in Bombay whose opinion would be of really of much practical value on this question. He thought that it should rather be left to some English engineer in whom every one had confidence—and it, as he understood, Mr. Hawkinshaw was to visit this country soon, he thought Government would do well to appoint him sole commissioner. As to the water works, that was another question altogether. The requirements of water works were, he thought, very well understood in India. Almost all the gentlemen connected with the Public Works Department had had great experience in water works, and he had no doubt the subject would be a fair one for a committee to give an opinion upon. He concluded by expressing a hope that the Bench would not appoint another such committee on drainage as had been appointed at first, though he was ready, to the best of his ability, to find his scheme.

Mr. Crawford said Mr. Aitken was mistaken in supposing that the commissioner recommended the committee. Mr. Crawford had no objection should be appointed, but he, who had any information to give it. A committee was appointed and did not generally result in opinion that a commission should be appointed. He was therefore glad the commissioner's proposal. He considered he was entitled, as Captain Aitken had told him and that what he was to express to the report of the committee.

Mr. Rowrojee Furdoonjee thought that it would be premature to think of proceeding with such a grand scheme at present, and that they should first have an enquiry as to where the means was to come from. If the Vehar dam was in a dangerous state they could take steps to prop it up—(laughter)—but he submitted they should not pledge themselves to any grand scheme at present.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlick thought that with an annual expenditure of Rs. 1,75,000 a year the dams should be kept in such a state as to prevent a panic.

The Chairman spoke in favour of a commission, which could carefully analyse the reports of the different engineers. It seemed to him that Mr. Crawford's proposition was practicable, for he understood it was intended that the commission should sit with open doors and that its proceedings should be made as public as possible, which he thought would do much good.

Mr. Knight said that before they put the question to the meeting there was one fact to which he should like to call attention. The total expenditure of all classes in Bombay at a rough estimate was about £10,000,000 a year, and the total cost of the water supply was just £25,000. In other words out of an expenditure of 1,000 lakhs a year upon living expenses, 2½ lakhs only were being spent for water, and this too in a tropical city. His own conviction was that the island could not possibly obtain an effective water supply at a lower cost than 10 to 15 lakhs a year, to obtain which *every one* must be made to contribute.

The proposition of Mr. Crawford was then carried by a large majority.

It being now about six o'clock, the meeting adjourned till to-day (Wednesday) at 4 o'clock.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 5TH JANUARY 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee	228 to 230
Akote	228 to 230
Broach	225 to 228
Dholleera	230 to 232
Bhowunggur	230 to 232
Veeravul	210 to 215
Vingorla	222 to 223
Dharwar Sawginned	245 to 250
Khandeish	220 to 225
Barsee	220 to 225
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	252 to 255
Hingunghat	262 to 265

Ready sales 975 Candies. Market active.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the queries put by Sir Charles Jackson to Mr. Donald Robertson on his evidence before the Bank of Bombay Commission now sitting in England, a report of which has been published in your issue of yesterday, it would appear that he was labouring under the impression that the De Quadros who obtained a loan from the Bank of Bombay in 1865 was myself, then holding the appointment of manager of the Commercial Bank of India. I deem it due to myself to correct this impression, and to add that I did not, during my incumbency of that office, borrow a single rupee from the Bank of Bombay, or from any other bank in this Presidency.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 5th Jan. M. R. DEQUADROS.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems inexplicable why Europeans living in Bombay do not resort to the Botanical Gardens for recreation and fresh air.

The attractions, both of nature and art, connected with these gardens, are of a very high order. In point of size they are large enough to afford ample room for several thousands of persons to move about freely, and as to the distance, it is but a short drive even from the extreme end of the island, and when once inside the garden, you are entirely out of the reach of dust and locomotive smoke, and far away from the annoyance of bad smells. Why, therefore, is such a delightful place not resorted to?

Perhaps, it may be owing to the gardens being open free to all comers, and so no one thinks it worth while to go; and from what I have been able to gather, there seems to be some truth in this. **The difficulty, however, can easily be got over by making it compulsory for us to "subscribe," say twenty rupees, or more, for an annual ticket of admission, and let us have the grounds from 4 o'clock until dusk every day during the week, and on Sunday open free to all, and free to all in week days from sun-rise to three o'clock in the afternoon. The charge to non-subscribers should be not less than eight annas on admission.**

The fund produced by sale of tickets, &c., to be applied, first, to payment of a band and bandmaster; and the residue, to the painting and repairs of seats, vases, &c., and the purchase of additional seats, vases, fountains, &c.

In this way a good sum of money could be got together, and if at the present time the seats are unable, it would be exceedingly acceptable, judging from the sad state the "seats" are in, for the want of repairs and paint; and when the example was once set of resorting to the "gardens" for promenade and listen to the band, it would speedily become an established custom, and thus supply a desideratum long wanted by us all,—that is, sufficient walking exercise.—Yours, &c.,

Malabar Hill, Bombay, 2nd Jan. J. W.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—5TH JAN.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFT.—Ahmed Adam and two others were charged with stealing twelve pieces of silk and eight pieces of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 38, belonging to Emir Ebramjee. About a week ago the complainant went to say his prayers, and on his return home he found the property missing. On the following day a policeman brought the prisoners to his house, with the wearing apparel in their possession, which he recognized as his. A number of witnesses were examined, and His Worship convicted the first two prisoners and sentenced them to hard labour for six months. The third man was discharged.

DISTURBANCE AT THE BYCULLA STATION.—James Broadley, military pensioner, was charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance at the Byculla station of the G. I. P. Railway. The defendant admitted the offence and was fined three rupees.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5th, 12 noon.—Cable right to Fao, Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 3rd January, via Russia 31st December.

A DIFFICULT QUESTION.—The Vienna tribunals will require Solomon's sagacity to settle a question that will shortly be brought before them. A few hours before the last drawing of Austrian "Credit Shares"—a kind of lottery two friends meet in the street, and A. asks B. to accompany him for a walk. B. declines, since he has yet to get four "Credit" tickets, and the drawing will commence in a few hours. A. then begs that he will also get four for him, which B. promises to do. A. duly receives, before the drawing, an envelope containing his tickets, together with the account for four shares, which he at once pays. The envelope is put away, and in the evening the friends again meet just before the result of the drawing is known. The moment he first speaks each looks to his numbers, and B. finds to his dismay that he has only the six tickets, having sent to his friend A. by mistake five instead of four—the one which has drawn the prize among them. A. the same moment the lucky A. also discovers the error, but declines to share his gains with his hasty friend who will now call the civil powers to his aid.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NEW BARONETS.

BARONETCIES were bestowed before the Ministry went out on Francies Arthur Knox-Gore, large squire in Mayo; Smith Child, large squire in Staffordshire, who has fought elections; Robert J. H. Harvey, squire in Norfolk, formerly Member for Thetford; James Walker, considerable Yorkshire squire, with property in Bucks; Mr. T. G. Moss, Raby Hall, Lancashire; and George Etienne Cartier, eminent French Canadian, once leader of a rebellion, now an influential member of the Government of the Dominion. He deserves the label for real services to the Empire, and none of the other gantlemen have done any particular harm.—*Spectator.*

THE EXPLOSIVE BULLET TREATY.

THE following is the text of the Explosive Bullet Treaty just signed at St. Petersburg, by the representatives of Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Greece, Holland, Italy, Persia, Portugal, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and Wurtemberg:—

"Considering that the progress of civilization ought to result in diminishing as much as possible the sufferings inseparable from war; that the only legitimate object pursued in war is to weaken the force of the enemy; that to attain this it suffices to place as many men as possible *hors de combat*; that to make use of expedients which shall unnecessarily enlarge the wounds of the men placed *hors de combat*, or entail inevitable death, is incompatible with the before mentioned object; that to make use of such expedients would, moreover, be contrary to the teachings of humanity:

"The undersigned, in virtue of the instructions given them by their Governments, are authorized to declare as follows:—

"I. The contracting parties engage, in the event of war between any of them, to abstain from the use of missiles of any description possessing explosive power, or filled with explosive or inflammable material, weighing less than 400 grammes. This restriction to apply to the army and navy alike.

"II. They likewise invite all those States not represented at the deliberations of the Military Commission assembled at St. Petersburg, to subscribe to this mutual engagement.

"III. As the effects of war this engagement is to be observed only towards the contracting parties, and those that may subsequently subscribe to it. It need not be observed towards any who have not signified their assent to the above stipulations.

"IV. The above engagement likewise ceases to be valid if a State that has not signed it takes part in a war between parties that have signed it.

"V. Whenever the progress of science results in any new definite proposals being made for improving the equipment of the troops, the contracting parties, as well as those who have subsequently joined this engagement, will assemble to maintain the principles laid down and to reconcile the requirements of war with the demands of humanity."

A BLAMELESS HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. LOWE, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a humorous speech at a banquet given by the Fishmongers Company in London on the 10th December. He said,—There are two sides to every subject—a negative and a positive. As far as the negative side goes nothing can be easier than the task I have to discharge to-night, because I have the honour to be a member of a Government which has just sprung into existence, and am, or rather hope to be, a member of a House of Commons which has its first fault to commit. (A laugh.) Nothing can be simpler than the panegyric I have to pronounce upon both. This Government has as yet perpetrated no jobs (laughter); it has shown no furious party spirit; it has sustained no damaging defeats; it has brought in no abortive measures, it has imposed no unpopular taxation (a laugh); it has got us into no foolish wars; it has presented no unseemly spectacles of violence and differences among its members—it has done none of those things which a Government ought to do, and this is no small credit. But that credit is a little diminished by the fact that it is not yet quite formed, and that it is only a week old. (A laugh.) Now then, if I turn from the Government to the House of Commons, I can say much the same thing. When can state any harm of the present House of Commons? What evil hath it done? No one can lay any bad measure or any foolish speech to its charge. It has exhibited no forgetfulness of its duty to the Crown, to the House of Lords, to its constituents, or to itself. (A laugh.) it is a body which stands before you absolutely pure and blameless. It has done nothing whatever that the cynical mind can find fault with. As my learned friend near me would observe, no reason is clear. Perhaps having said thus much, I had better sit down; but I have one word more to add on the negative side, because though I am returning thanks for the House of Commons, by a very peculiar state of circumstances, with which I have nothing to do, I am returning thanks for an assembly of which I am not in reality a member, in the presence of gentlemen who are members in it, and who are, therefore, much better qualified than I am to reply to the toast. I think if I were to steer here and there a little my learned friend besides me, would say, a capital case to go to the jury with; but, unfortunately, neither the Government nor the House of Commons have finished their work. It has been very well said that he who buckleth on his armour should not boast as he who taketh it off; and, gentlemen, I ask myself what kind of an account is it we shall be able to give of ourselves when we have arrived at the last stage instead of standing at the starting-point of our existence; when the shades of evening close over us, instead of being illumined by the rich glow of the dawn; when that night cometh, which cometh alike to the wise and foolish, the good and the bad, the zealous and the idle,—what account shall we then render to the country with respect to the great trust which it has placed in our hands? I cannot help believing that the present House of Commons starts, as I am sure the Government starts, with the best intentions of doing that which is for the benefit of the nation. Some of these intentions, in accordance with the usual course of events, may be realized. Many may become futile; some must be abortive; but let us hope that in the mixture of evil and good amid which we live we may by labour and diligence be able to work out something for our advantage. That we ought not to arrogate to ourselves too brilliant a future, that we ought not to expect to do too much, can, I think, be proved to you by no better example than that of my right hon. and learned friend the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who told you that an important portion of his business was the reconciliation of litigants. Now, if I am to judge of his success in reconciling litigants by the manner in which he has tried to remove political differences, I cannot help thinking that the prospect before him is not very bright. (Cheers and laughter.) As to myself, I shall, of course, do everything that you can possibly wish. (Laughter.) You have only to wait a little time, and in a few days or weeks you will find, I have no doubt, an enormous surplus, a striking reduction in taxation—in fact, a financial millenium begin which will, as a matter of course, go on increasing from year to year until, weary of the task of doing good, I retire amid the blessings of you all, and the gratitude of a contented people. (Cheers and laughter.) For this consummation we are sometimes obliged to wait, and it often arrives in a form which is not very agreeable to the gentleman who happens to fill the office which I have now the honour to hold. I assure you I shall endeavour to do the best I can to remove altogether from the country all the burdens of taxation (a laugh), so that she may enjoy the benefit of the best institutions in the world without paying anything for the advantage. (Cheers and laughter.) For this consummation we are sometimes obliged to wait, and it often arrives in a form which is not very agreeable to the gentleman who happens to fill the office which I have now the honour to hold. I assure you I shall endeavour to do the best I can to remove altogether from the country all the burdens of taxation (a laugh), so that she may enjoy the benefit of the best institutions in the world without paying anything for the advantage. (Cheers and laughter.) I have no doubt we can procure fleets without the expense of building and without the incumbrance of sailors to man them; while we may have a perfect means of defence without such a clumsy expedient as an army (cheers and laughter), and devise some mode of settling legal differences which will prevent men from ruining themselves by having recourse to legal proceedings (great laughter), so that in the end we shall all—Whig and Tory—embrace each other, and say, "Brother, brother, we are both in the wrong, and we need not dispute about the matter." (A laugh.) Perhaps you do not think that I have coloured the picture too highly. (A laugh.) And that you will excuse me if I have spoken with some apparent levity on this subject. The honest truth is that when nothing has been done the only thing that remains is to point out the possibilities of the case, and perhaps it may be found that under the new Government nor the new Parliament will greatly exceed the task which I have sketched for their performance. (Loud cheers and laughter.)

FEMININE AMENITIES.

(Saturday Review, December 5.)

IN the conversations of women with each other we meet with examples of their peculiar amenities to their own sex. They never refrain from showing how much they are bored; they contradict flatly, without the flimsiest veil of apology to hide their rudeness; and they interrupt ruthlessly, whatever the subject in hand may be. One lady was giving another a minute account of how the bride looked yesterday when she was married to Mr. A., of somewhat formidable repute, and with whom, if report was to be trusted, her listener had had sundry tender passages, which made the mention of his marriage a notoriously sore subject. "Ah! I see you have taken that old silk which Madame Josephine wanted to palm off on me last year," said the tortured listener brusquely, breaking into the narrative without a lead of any kind; and the speaker was silenced. In this case it was the interchange of doubtful courtesies, wherein neither deserved pity: but to make a disparaging remark about a gown, in revenge for turning the knife in a wound, was a thoroughly feminine manner of retaliation, and one that would not have touched a man. Such shafts would fall blunted against the rugged skin of the coarser creature; and the daze or pattern of a bit of cloth would not have told much against the loss of a lover. But as most women passionately care for dress, their toilet is one of their most vulnerable parts. Ashamed to be unfashionable, they tolerate anything in each other rather than shabbiness or eccentricity, even when picturesque; hence a sarcastic allusion to the age of a few yards of silk is a return-wound of considerable depth when clever force.

The intercourse of the womankind belonging to a favourite male acquaintance of lower social condition affords a splendid opportunity for the display of feminine amenity. The presentation cannot be refused, yet it is resented as an intrusion, and the smaller woman is made to feel that she has offended. Another daughter, Mr. C.'s You must have a dozen daughters surely," a peeress said disdainfully to a commoner whom personally she liked, but whose family she did not want to know. The poor man but had two, and this was the introduction of the second. Very painful to a high-spirited gentlewoman must be the way in which a superior creature of this kind receives her, if not of the same set as herself. The husband of the inferior creature may be "adored" as men are adored by fashionable women who love only themselves, and care only for their own pleasures. Artist, man of letters, *beau sabreur*, he is the passing idol, the temporary toy of a certain circle; and his wife has to be tolerated for his sake, and because she is a lady and fit to be presented, though an outsider. So they patronize her till the poor woman's blood is on fire, or they snub her till she has no moral consistency left in her, and is reduced to a mere mass of pulp. They keep her in another room while they talk to their intimates; or they admit her into their circle, where she is made to feel like a Gentile among the faithful, where either they leave her unspoken to altogether, or else speak to her on subjects quite apart from the general conversation, as if she was incapable of understanding them on their own ground. They ask her to dinner without her husband, and take care that there is no one to meet her whom she would like to see; but they ask him when they are at their grandest, and express their deep regret that his wife (uninvited) cannot accompany him. They know every turn and twist that can humiliate her if she has pretensions which they choose to despise. They pause her toilet for its good basis in simplicity, when she thinks she is one of the finest on an occasion on which no one can be too fine; they tell her that pattern of hers is perfect, and made just like the dear duchess's famous dress last season, when she believes that she has Madame Josephine's last, freshly imported from Paris; they celebrate her dinner as the very perfection of a refined family-dinner without parade or cost, though it has all been hired from the cross-the-confectioner's, and though the bill for the entertainment will cause many a day of family pinching. These are the things which women say to one another when they wish to pain and humiliate, and which pain and humiliate some more than would a positive disgrace. For some women are distressingly sensitive about these little matters. Their lives are made up of trifles, and a failure in a trifle is a failure in their object of life.

Women can do each other no end of despite in a small way in society, not to speak of mischief of a graver kind. A hostess who has a grudge against one of her guests can always insure her a disappointing evening under cover of doing her supreme honour and paying her extra attention. If she sees the enemy engaged in a pleasant conversation with one of the male sex, down she swoops, and in the sweetest manner possible carries her off to another part of the room, to introduce her to some school-girl who can only say yes or no in the wrong places—"who is dying for the honour of talking to you, my dear;" or to some unfledged stripling who blushes and grows hot, and cannot stammer out a word under the sentences, but who is presented as a rising genius, and to be treated with the consideration due to his future. As her persecution is done under the guise of extra friendliness, the poor victim cannot cry out, nor yet resist; but she knows that whenever she goes to Mrs. So-and-So's she will be seated next the stupidest man at table, and prevented from talking to any one she likes in the evening, and that every visit to that lady is made in some occult manner unpleasant to her. And yet what has she to complain of? She cannot complain that her hostess trusts to her for help in the success of her entertainment, and moves her about the room as a perambulating attraction which she has to dispense fairly among her guests, lest some should be jealous of the others. She may know that the meaning is to annoy; but who can act on meaning as against manner? However crooked soever the first may be, if the last is straight the case falls to the ground, and there is no room for remonstrance.

Often women flirt as much to annoy other women as to attract men or amuse themselves. If a wife has crossed swords with a friend, and the husband is in any way endurable, let her look out for retaliation. The woman she has offended will take her revenge by flirting more or less openly with the husband, all the while loading the enemy with flattery if she is afraid of her, or snubbing her without much disguise if she feels herself the stronger. The wife cannot help herself, unless things go too far for public patience. A jealous woman without proof is the butt of her society, and brings the whole world of women, like a nest of wasps, about her ears. If she is wise, she will ignore what she cannot laugh at; if sensitive, she will fret; if vindictive, she will repay. Nine times out of ten she does both, and, may be with interest, and so goes on the duel, though all the time the fighters appear to be most intimate friends and on the best possible terms together. But the range of these feminine amenities is not confined to women; it includes men as well; and women continually take advantage of their position to insult the stronger sex by saying to them things which can be neither answered nor resented. A woman can insinuate that you have just cheated at cards with the quietest face, and the gentlest voice imaginable; she can give you the lie direct as coolly as if she was correcting a misprint; and you cannot defend yourself. To brawl with her would be unpardonable, to contradict her is useless, and the sense of society does not allow you to show her any active displeasure. In this instance the weaker creature is the stronger, and the most defenceless is the safest.

THE MINISTERS AT WINDSOR.

THE people of Windsor appeared in the earlier portion of Wednesday (Dec. 9) to be scarcely alive to the important business to [illegible] was about to be transacted in their immediate neighbourhood. The Ministers of the late Government, who left Paddington by a special train at ten minutes past 12, on arriving at the Windsor station shortly before 1, found only a small crowd awaiting them. The ex-Ministers [illegible] they alighted were received without any cheering, and, [illegible] the exception of a slight clapping of hands, there was absolutely no demonstration whatever. The absence of Mr. Disraeli, who neither accompanied nor returned with his colleagues, was the subject of general remark throughout the day, and in his absence Lord Cairns, Mr. Ward Hunt, and Lord Stanley appeared to be the centres of attraction. The ex-Ministers were accompanied by Mr. Baron Cleasby and Mr. Justice Hayes, upon whom Her Majesty subsequently conferred the honour of Knighthood. Carriages were in waiting to convey the company to the Castle, and in a few minutes the members of the late Ministry were in the presence of the Queen, to whom they delivered up the seals of their various offices. On their return to the railway station at a quarter-past 2 a large number of people were in waiting. Lord Stanley, with a view probably to avoiding recognition, walked into the station, and apparently succeeded in his object until he reached the carriage, when he was recognized and cheered. At the departure of the train there was some attempt at a demonstration, but in the midst of the cheering sounds of disapproval were certainly to be heard. As it was known that another special train with Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues was immediately expected, those who had assembled to speed the parting Ministry remained to welcome their successors, and scarcely had the one train fairly left the station before the other arrived. The new Ministers were received with loud cheers, and some difficulty was experienced in preserving an open space through which those in the train could make their way to the carriages awaiting their arrival. The members of the Government generally were not particularized in the applause of the bystanders, but Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, as were, naturally enough, singled out for special recognition. As the former passed from the train to the carriage his hands were grasped and shaken apparently by all who were within reach; and even when he had taken his seat some of the more enthusiastic—including more than one "person"—rushed forward and welcomed him with an enthusiasm that would admit of no denial. After acknowledging the greetings, which were loud and general, the Premier and his colleagues remained at the Castle for about a couple of hours, the crowd awaiting their return, and constantly increasing in numbers and lining the route from the gates of the Castle to the railway-station. The first three carriages, to the disappointment of the crowd, did not contain Mr. Gladstone, and the cheer with which each in turn was received was feeble, the more ardent among the spectators evidently perceiving that they had commenced their cheering under a false impression. The Premier returned in a closed carriage, and thus avoided the hearty recognition which the large majority of the spectators were evidently bent upon according him. At the railway station, however, this seclusion could no longer be maintained. So eager and enthusiastic were the crowd that they pressed upon the carriage, and for some time prevented the closing of the doors, availing themselves of the opportunity thus afforded again to indulge in shaking hands with him, a process which he submitted to with sufficient good humour. But the crowd, occupied as they still were with cheering Mr. Gladstone, had by this time discovered that Mr. Bright, whose return they were anxiously awaiting, was not with his colleagues. In quiries for him were made on all sides, and it was clear that many were determined by a careful watch to prevent his arriving and entering the carriage without recognition. Presently there was a general movement on the platform. The signal had been given, and at the other end of the platform Mr. Bright was seen to be walking towards the train, arm in arm with Lord Granville, who was smilingly contemplating the enthusiasm of the spectators. In an instant there was a rush, and so strong and so violent were the greetings of his admirers that Mr. Bright and Earl Granville, assisted by the railway officials, had to force, indeed, almost fight, their way to the carriage. The cheering was continued until the departure of the train, and as the latter slopped for a few minutes outside the station the crowd rapidly moved towards it and renewed their demonstrations, several even climbing up the steps of the carriage to take a last look at its inmates.—*Times.*

WEATHER REPORTS.

GALLE, 4th, 9 A.M.—Weather calm and cloudy, with prospect of rain, thermometer 78.

TUTICORIN, 4th, 9 A.M.—Weather fair, light northerly winds, thermometer 80.

PAMBEN, 4th, 12 noon.—Weather cloudy with slight rain, wind N. N. E., thermometer 79, barometer 30·15.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the duties of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From United Kingdom, and Turkey, 31st and January	2	0
" Continent of Europe, 31st and January	40	2
The time occupied in the transmission of messages from 8 P.M. of the 4th JANUARY to 8 P.M. of the 5th January, are as follows:—	40	15
Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee per Cable	48	16

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, 7TH DECEMBER.

THE horizon is darkening all round about us. The disturbances in the provinces become daily more frequent, and assume a more threatening character. We have no further particulars—so slowly does intelligence of every description travel in Spain—of the Carlist rising in Navarre, and of the alleged encounter between one of their bands and some detachment of the Government forces at Puente de la Reina, on the Ebro, and on the border between Navarre and Aregon. That may, however, have been an affair of no consequence, and little uneasiness should arise about the report that has of late been in circulation that "within a few days we should have 30,000 Carlists in arms south of the Pyrenees." It is by no means likely that reaction should muster as strong as that, even if all the Bourbon branches came forward for a joint effort; but could we only believe it possible we should consider it fortunate, inasmuch as it might inspire the Liberal parties here with that harmony, and the Government with that energy, the lack of which constitutes all the present difficulty and danger. Unfortunately, disorders of a very different nature begin to break out in many localities. At Montoro, near Cordova, a Republican demonstration, on Thursday last, led to a violent collision in which blood was spilt and several persons either lost their lives or were wounded. The Republicans were they were holding their meeting in the most perfect order and were about to be addressed by their leader, Senor Leiva, when they were suddenly fired upon without any warning or summons; two of them were killed, and eight more or less seriously wounded, at one volley. Their opponents state, on their own side, that a band of reactionaries, allied with the Republicans, had gravely compromised the public tranquillity at Montoro; that in order to restore it it was found necessary to bring forces from Cordova, and that it was resistance on the part of the rioters to the intimation of the authorities which led to the bloody encounter. Of the prisoners taken in the affray one is said to be a Republican agent from Cordova, but two others, belonging to Montoro, are described as "notorious reactionaries."

Of a somewhat more formidable character have been the events at Puerto Santa Maria, near Cadiz, and at Cadiz itself. On Friday last, it is related, bands of rioters appeared in arms before the Alcalde of Fort St. Mary, clamouring for "work," and demanding the resignation of the Mayor himself, and the promotion of one of the councillors in his place. The Mayor endeavoured to pacify these men as he best could, till he received reinforcements from Cadiz, and when, in the evening, the Governor of the province arrived on the spot at the head of a battalion, a proclamation was put forth bidding the rioters deliver up their arms and disperse. On the following day, as the Government troops proceeded to enforce the order, there ensued a conflict, in which several of the combatants were killed and wounded on either side. The rioters, however, were ultimately routed out of their barricades, and driven to the marshes and pine-woods of the neighbourhood, leaving about 200 of their muskets in the hands of the military. While a part of the Cadiz garrison was thus engaged at Port St. Mary, attempts at disturbance occurred at Cadiz itself, where the populace hoped to win the troops over to their cause. The soldiers, however, remained staunch to their duty, and at their head the military Governor, General Peralta, charged upon the mob, who were thus forced back upon the houses adjoining the Town-hall, where they intrenched themselves, and where, up to Saturday evening, it had been deemed inexpedient to attack them, as it was confidently expected their reduction might be effected by a blockade, avoiding an unnecessary effusion of blood. Up to 1 or 2 o'clock yesterday, Sunday, there was firing of cannon heard in Cadiz, but the railway and telegraph communication between that town and Madrid was interrupted. It is, however, believed that the disturbance was brought to an end by the total defeat of the rioters. General Peralta was wounded in the action, seriously enough, as it seems, to compel him to give up his command to his lieutenant.

The open riots in these places would not, in themselves, have great importance, if they were not the first outburst of a general disquitude among the masses, which has hitherto been latent, and of which it is not easy to calculate either the extent or the force. In most of the provinces of the Peninsula, but especially in those of Andalusia, the people at the outset applied for work and arms, and almost invariably obtained both. The employment, which was given either out of charity or for the sake of quiet living, has led to the establishment of the "Right of Labour," a right which the mob, with muskets in their hands, deem themselves able to vindicate. You are aware that we have here in Madrid an *atelier* of 16,000 workmen, of which no one knows how the community will ever be able to rid itself. The Governor of Sevile professes to be at his wits end; as he has an equally large multitude to provide for, and his means are exhausted. Hitherto the pretensions of the working-classes, or rather of that *proletariat* which insists on work's wages whether it works or not, have been met with excessive leniency on the part of the Government, and with abject cowardice on the part of those well-to-do people out of whose fortunes the means for the support of this communism must be supplied. Everywhere the landowners, the manufacturers, the great merchants have either complied with the people's demands, or fled before them; and, upon their disappearance, the people have either in some instance helped themselves to what the wealthy had left behind, the lands themselves not being always spared, or they have carried their depredations wherever anything of value could be found, not unfrequently breaking into the churches and robbing them of their treasuries. The sacrilegious profanation has been loud and long throughout the newspapers of all parties, and the remedy proposed by the Radicales, that the Government itself should seize on the Church plate and jewellery, substituting copper or pewter instead of the gold and silver vessels hitherto used for religious purposes, is hardly likely to be applied without giving rise to even larger and louder clamours. Little as we were aware of it, it becomes clear that the worst classes of the populace have been for some time "master of the situation." That they may be "put down" with the strong hand, whenever the authorities are driven to it, no one need doubt. The recent events at Montoro, Port St. Mary, and Cadiz prove with what ease order may be restored; but, in the first place, an order of that nature will have to be established at the expense or liberty, and perhaps at a heavy an expense no one can say. In the second place there is undeniable distress no less than idleness among the people. To shoot them all down indiscriminately, to give them a bullet when they ask for bread, would be a no less improvident than inhuman policy. It would drive to evil courses worthy and industrious labourers, whom nothing but necessity associates with incorrigible vagrants. The consequences of any such unsparing harshness on public security might long be felt. Already we hear accounts of terrible brigandries and highway robberies, and a report reaches us to-day of an attack on the mail-train of Andalucia by a band of 40 or 50

...k directors have taken some steps in ... do not know whether this may be ... great many difficulties con... but it really seems as if ... imperative to save us all from ... ink of it yourself—of course any ... ght to be made by a large ... which monetary interests of the ... have weight with the Supreme Go... then I doubt if the Simla folks would ... ority of the case or the necessity for the ... that those letters illustrate the period. ... this information as to the great risk ... we were supported. "Our best ... for his prompt action. Re Ballard ... was a great relief. There was a ... withdrawal in the morning, but few ... presented these last two hours. If ... the Government would support us ... haps we would have a crore paid ... We have asked the Bank of Ben... to the extent of 50 lacs." Then ... From on the 20th of June, this ... been received:—"A very marked ... was established directly it became ... ernment were prepared to assist ... ned. From what I can ... little chance of aid being now ... have taken care to tell the directors ... that Government would not consider ... ded in adopting so extreme a measure, ... was actually *in articulo*, and that ... ould not relax their efforts to help ... are in treaty for an open loan with ... The Mercantile and Agra treated ... I hope you approve of our proceed... them the wretched pittance they ... banks, and declining all further deal... nominated Sir C. Wood to ob... regarding advances on shares to the ... measure cannot be justified. In ... only be said, that the shares ... in a great measure as collateral security, ... actually advanced was comparatively ... the time upwards of two ... the demand for accommo... appeared excellent security was ... gradually assimilate the ... Bengal and Madras—Mangles never ... I take blame to myself for not ... brought to your Excellency's notice the cir... the vacancy having occurred. If I re... did so verbally some time ago. Bal... on the whole the best person to ... Marriott is so much away from Bombay. ... last evening was 97 lacs, and yester... liabilities, payable on demand, ... crore and some 30 lacs, and our fixed ... about half a crore. The following is the ... currency account"—and so on about the ... graphed to Madras and request... what money they can spare by the ... 24th—Lushington sent up to Poona a ... there lacs in excess of estimate. ... probable balances in the different ... end of June and July respectively, ... provided for. The directors ... believe do to feel very grateful to your ... prompt and decisive action that has ... there is no chance, I fear, of Lushing... getting the requisite information to en... a loan on all—Ballard report before mail."—Q. ... the date of that letter. A. The 20th of June, ... the 21st of June I wrote this letter:—"My letter ... rday will have informed your Excellency that ... lost no time in disabusing the directors of the idea ... that they could take no steps to help themselves. The ... Mr Brice was, I am told, quite an ... The Bank of Bengal have promised ... immediate us to to the extent of twenty lacs on ... terms, but state that we must furnish ... if we require more. I do not know ... except their liberal offer on these ... amounts to send the large sum of ... of the 24th. I am very vexed ... about the ... doubt whether the public ... information from it. It is common... of the Government of India ... Government with discretionary ... known in the bazaar on the Friday night, ... that the intelligence came from Calcutta." I should ... like that point to be alluded to, because I expect ... I shall have occasion to refer to it afterwards with ... to the dissemination of intelligence from Calcutta. ... returned from the bank. Mr. Lane decided ... upon consulting the solicitor regarding that utterly ... published in to-day's *Gazette*. Under any cir... cumstance it seems to me most desirable that it should ... be publicly contradicted. Goodness knows our sins ... have been heavy enough to merit any amount of abuse, ... but no good can possibly result from these malicious ... attacks. There is a great deal of personal and party ... feeling at the bottom of these attacks. The impres... sion is that Hannay and Tracey are tools in Premchund's ... hands, my own conviction is that these two men are ... thoroughly honest and upright. As far as I can learn ... they have not directly or indirectly received the slightest assistance from the bank. On the contrary the ... Asiatic is one of our best supporters." That was the ... bank with which Mr. Hannay and Mr. Tracey were ... connected. "I enclose amended statement of the pro... bable cash balances at the end of the current and of the ... next month." Then on the 21st I wrote again as fol... lows:—"After I wrote this morning Lushington assured ... me that the contents of the telegram were not di... vulged by any of the directors. As I mentioned in my ... letter the news is said to have been known in the bazaar ... the previous evening. It was certainly known long ... before the telegram was opened. Lushington hopes ... that the new director will be a resident of Bombay. ... Foggo's appointment would be a very distasteful one to ... the other directors, but perhaps their feelings ... are not entitled to much consideration. ... On the whole I am inclined to think Ballard would be the ... best man, and in this opinion Lushington concurs." That ... brings us down to the 21st of June.—Q. Did not you, ... on the 21st of June, get a telegram from the Governor ... General's Military Secretary? A. No. President—It ... appears to have been so. This is from the confidential ... private letter Sir Bartle says—"Since I began this letter I ... have read your Military Secretary's telegram of the ... 21st." Did not you get on the 21st or the ... next day a telegram inquiring whether you had taken ... steps to ascertain the quality of the good outstanding ... bills and securities which the bank held? A. I ... do not remember that telegram. It was probably sent ... direct to the Governor especially if it came from the ... Military Secretary. President—This is the answer of Sir ... Bartle to it:—"This was done some six weeks ago when ... Sir Charles Wood drew my attention to the manage... ment of the bank, and the result was better than I had ... expected. The advances on shares without collateral ... security were not large, nor the prices at which they ... were valued then high. There ought of course to be no ... such transaction at all, but they were not heavy, nor ... at the then prices attended with much risk." Did you ... go into the matter then. A. I have read out the letters.

(To be continued.)

D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY.—

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China to the fact that they have had 25 years' experience as Shippers of Goods to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewelry, Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c., and every particular necessary for ordering goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, sent post free.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent. the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

Price lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price lists and samples can be procured from, and orders sent through Messrs. Palmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B.—As for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

	Not exceeding	Exceeding.
On Government Bills		7 per cent.
	90 Days.	90 Days.
On Private Bills and Notes	9 per cent.	10 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	9 do.	10 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of 1 per cent. on the amount of Credit	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 17th December 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
,, demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th December 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK

(Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

LONDON BANKERS.—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	at 1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
4 ,,	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
3 ,,	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	,,
2 ,,	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 ,,	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	,,
On demand	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	,,
Circular Notes	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 ditto.
12	ditto	6 ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd December 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee

4	do.	1/11½ ,,
3	do.	1/11 7/16 ,,
2	do.	1/11 ,,
1	do.	1/10 15/16 ,,
On demand		1/11 5/16 ,,
On Scotland		1/11 ,,
On Ireland		1/11 ,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	6
Do.	24	do.	8

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited, or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 4th January, 1868.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT—

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Yokohama.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£928,200
Paid-up Capital	£464,100
Reserve Fund	£ 38,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. Sawee, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

,,	6	,,	5 ,,
,,	12	,,	6 ,,

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical Defects; being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART HARNESS, just imported by Overland Mail.

H. R. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the fresh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Ease for every Sore—This Ointment affords the shortest, safest, and easiest path to soundness in all kinds of skin diseases, scrofulous affections, scorbutic maladies, ulcerations, eruptions, and inflammations. There is nothing deleterious in the composition of Holloway's Ointment, but, on the contrary, its ingredients possess the most soothing, purifying, and strengthening qualities. The delicate skin of infants is not irritated by the application of this unguent, which is therefore as admirably suited for the nursery as for subduing the tedious ulcerations attacking the aged. In all constitutional, chronic, and complex afflictions Holloway's Pills should be taken whilst his Ointment is being used in order that all baneful matter may be expelled from the system.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The Property of H. Birdwood, Esq., Registrar of the High Court about to proceed to England.

A first-rate double-barrelled Breach Loading Rifle with a case and supply of cartridges, by William Powell & Son.

A single-barrelled Rifle with bullet moulds, by Lugy and Co.

A double-barrelled Gun, by B. Morrison.

The above Gun, Rifles, &c., to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.

The Properties of Officer.

1 nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians and circular Glasses on front, Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.

A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Wagonette with Lamps and Shaft.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and very light Madras-built Office Shigram with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Tod & Co., Madras.

Just Unpacked

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole.

Two very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaetons, painted dark green and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.

A Lady's Side Saddle by Hinton.

Just landed.

A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wing, to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.

And also, a Property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Conch and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, Saml Leathers, &c.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

Just Landed.

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Lanaui with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.
2 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
5th January, 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE "GOLCONDA" ON THE 27TH INSTANT.

The Savage Club Papers, 2nd Series	Rs. 1 8
Realmah, 2 vols. By Arthur Helps	12 0
Chesney's Waterloo Lectures	8 0
The Ingoldsby Legends (Cheap Edition)	1 14
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